

DAILY RECORD UNION SET IE  
VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 118.

TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Business Failures.

**NEW YORK**, February 10.—Failures continue to diminish. The reports from Dan & Co., shows but 131 failures at seven days' end, against 142 the previous week. The Eastern States contribute 19, Western 40, Southern 24, Middle 28, Pacific coast 6, and New York city 5.

**By the Southern Route.**

**KANSAS CITY** (Mo.), February 9.—Passed Topeka, Kan., yesterday. In San Francisco, February 11th: Miss Clara Smith, Pennsylvania; H. T. Austin, Jr., Austin, Texas; Mrs. J. M. Gault, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. Maynard, W. King, New York; T. F. Brown, Chicago.

**At North River wharf, do not Disagree.**

**GALVESTON** (Tex.), February 10th.—Sergeant Bush, of the Tenth Cavalry, being reported as having been ordered to the guard-house, blew his head off.

**FORKIEN.**

The Reported Murderer of a Correspondent—A Denial.

**LONDON**, February 9th.—The Times says:

that there is ground for hope that the report of the murder of its correspondent, Stillman, is inaccurate. The Under Foreign Secretary has telegraphed to Santari for information.

It is desired that the Queen's proposed visit to Mentone is made necessary by her failing health.

**The Proposed Pilgrimage to Rome—Rumored Recall.**

MADRID, February 9th.—The Government has resolved to prohibit the proposed pilgrimage to Rome, if it assumes any other form than a religious demonstration.

It is rumored that the Papal Nuncio at Madrid and the Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican will be recalled.

**Mexican Railroad Matters.**  
CITY OF MEXICO, February 21.—The Cabinet Ministers who accompanied James Sullivan over the Pascaro division of the Mexican National Railroad 27 miles from this city, recommend the completion of the work. The Government has authorized the opening to traffic of forty miles of the road from Laredo southward.

**Distinguished Botanist Dead**  
PARIS, February 10th.—Joseph de Caisne, the distinguished botanist, is dead.

**PACIFIC COAST NEWS.**  
Next Volcanic Eruption

**NAPA, February 10th.**—A warm rain, to the amount of .66 of an inch fell during last night. For the season, 11.02 inches. It is still raining.

**PRIXCTON (Colusa county), February 10th.** The much needed and anxiously-looked-for rain began at 3 o'clock this morning, and still continues, with prospects of a good fall. The barometer is falling.

**SUBURB, February 10th.**—It commenced raining early this morning, and still continues, with good prospects for a long storm.

**SAN BERNABEUVENTURA, February 10th.**—A fine rain set in this morning. The wind is light easterly, and in this section the rain

Unfavorably continues so long as the wind remains in that direction. The crops are all right yet. Only the sheep-owners are suffering, as grass on the hills is short.

**Anti-Polygamy in Utah.**

SALT LAKE, February 10th.—At Uintah, Wednesday night, there was a well attended meeting of the liberal citizens of that place, called for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments upon the subject of polygamous Mormonism, and to show their sympathy with the measures now being urged for its suppression in Utah and the other Territories. All those who took part in this meeting were men brought up in the Mormon

Church, and who thoroughly understand the iniquitous character of the goddess institution. The following resolutions were passed :

WHEREAS, So long as the law-making power of the Territory is vested in those who themselves bid defiance to and transgress the laws of their country, it is useless for the law-abiding citizens to hope for a better state of affairs than that which now exists, and as the Territory is a land of slaves, the services belonging to our Government ; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting to express indignation, at the utter indifference and dish water course hitherto pursued by the law-making power and the executive head of our nation, but that we are now in full sympathy with all the members of the community who are engaged in civilizing work at large, in any measures by them to free our fair land of the deepest, darkest and foulest blot

that has ever cursed any civilized nation on the face of the globe; and it is further

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the present Congress of the United States annulling the organic Act of the Territory of Utah, and appointing a Commission to govern the Territory; that such a measure is the only one which will effectually eradicate the evils now existing in this Territory.

JAMES ELLIOTT,  
THO. F. NIELSEN,  
H. E. SPANGLING,  
Committee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

**The First Payment.**

NAPA, February 10th.—The Supervisors this week will pay about \$7,000 of the bonded

debt of Napa county. This is the first payment since the bonds were issued.

**San Francisco Stock Sales.**

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10, 1882.

MORNING SESSION.

105 Oxford .....	54 1/2	265 Belcher .....	35
348 Mexican .....	10 1/2	400 Graham .....	50 1/2
645 Gould & C. 10000 do.	10 1/2	100 Nevada .....	4 1/2
5 do Best & B. 7147 1/2	11	73 Utah .....	10
241 California .....	20 1/2	35 Bu in .....	75 1/2
100 Savage .....	1 1/2	300 Exchange .....	6 1/2
869 C. Virginia .....	10 1/2	100 do do .....	6 1/2
250 Chollar .....	1 35 1/2	20 Seg Belcher .....	4 1/2
200 Pot. ....	1 3/4	100 Union .....	10 1/2
475 Hale & N. ....	2 1/2	225 A. H. ....	4 1/2
869 C. Virginia .....	10 1/2	100 do do .....	6 1/2
583 Y. Jacket .....	2 1/2	100 Ames .....	10
100 Kentucky .....	8 1/2	200 Benton .....	7 1/2

AFTERNOON SESSION.			
110 N. Bell	11	200 South ra Nev	5
109 Navajo	10c	50 Roda	3 40
108 Pa. Del	10	400 Roda	3 40
100 Alcion	2 20	200 Roda	3 40
175 Wales	3 8c	200 Goodhaw	3 40
1339 E. Mt. Diablo	35 45	120 Mon	1 11
30 Mt. Diablo	10	100 Mon	8c
50 peding	20	200 Oro	30c
15 N. B. Isle	20c	3 0 M. White	4 10 15 15
150 Ho mes	3 c	350 Adair	15 15
200 Jackson	1 10	70 Silo	15 15
300 Est. Tual	1 40	100 Bede Tan	75

wind carried on his hat, and "beat it" dancing along the street, while he, unable to leave his horse, was gesticulating to the passers-by, who were enjoying the scene. Just then the Queen of the Belgians drove past in her pony chaise, and, seeing the poor man in distress, stopped, and ordered a groom to get down and run after the hat. She waited till it was caught and restored to its owner, who awkwardly expressed his gratitude. She then touched her horse and drove off, having given a lesson to the crowd of rather crestfallen bystanders.

A writer in an Eastern journal says that

"pink eye," influenza and catarrh are one and the same disease. The mildness or severity of the attack is in accordance with the character and condition of the atmospheric disturbance, the daily rising and falling of the barometer and thermometer, and the condition of the animal economy at the time of exposure. The larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, throat, parotid and sub-maxillary glands may all be partially affected with acute inflammation during the attack. Special instead of domestic remedies are required for properly treating catarrh or pink-eye.

Although an official declaration and a commemorative medal announce that Cologne Cathedral is practically complete, a certain amount of decoration—considerable in the aggregate though insignificant in comparison with the whole vast work—still remains to be applied. The London *Echo* thinks that another generation may pass away before the structure, with all its world of detail, will be declared perfect.

HUB PUNCH is superior to the average punch brewed on festive social occasions. In it the

mildest old liquors are blended with choice fruit juices. Try it clear, or with hot water, ice or milk. Sold by all wine merchants, grocers and druggists. Richards & Harrison, San Francisco, sole agents for the Pacific coast.

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As the Irishman said, "Half the lies that are told about Texas are not true." [Texas Siftings.



Late War—Bacon—The Fortunate  
and—Norwood—Lay Sermons—Lit-  
erary Style—Goldsmith's Works.

[illegible]

Considerations in Anticipation of a Dry  
Season—Low Lands—Graft-  
ing the Grape

[illegible]

**At the Theater—Measly Children, Husba  
and Wives—The Story of a  
Night-Shirt.**

some and the other, and both parties were  
who arrived at Sacramento, the local  
telegram from Sacramento, saying that  
must come there on the freight train to  
Stockton, as the legal business, long  
and the fact that the train was  
therefore transacted his Stockton at  
hurry, not finishing till 11 at night  
and the fact that the train was  
with the cold, walked to the depot  
accompanied by his satchel, night  
and the fact that the train was  
hour and a half for the train, after  
many intermediate misadventures  
reached Sacramento at 8 in the morn-  
ing, and he went to the hotel, where he  
brushed, and started in due time  
for the Court-house, intending to re-  
turn to his satchel, which he carried  
satchel in his hand. As he carried it  
swung it to and fro, his light weight  
being its usual position, and he  
noticed that two he thought it had a strange  
feeling as it depended from his hand.  
But he did not think of it, and he  
told his miseries, imagine his feelings  
when he found that the satchel was  
satchel wide open and perfectly empty,  
nothing but a trail of ball bearings.

"Pick it up?" she answered; "wasn't that was his wedding night shirt! Indeed he picked it up!" KATE HEATH

tain English towns. Mr. Edwin Chadwick estimated that three-fourths of a million persons in England have been cured of sickness. Have Open Air Schools become somewhat startling statements, the figures are the result of statistical observations made by the most competent persons.

The remarkable discovery has been made by two German chemists that the action of light on silver has a powerful effect upon snits of silver. They report that living organic cells readily react with dissolved silver, but that the dead cells are not substituted for living ones.

An ancient sale of the furniture of a house in which the Chinese students lived in Hartford disappointed those who were expecting to see a collection of curiosities and ornaments, and proved that the Chinese had really adapted themselves to domestic habits of the new world. Nevertheless, the Chinese students of American design and manufacture. The only foreign articles were a quantity of garments with Chinese designs, and a few pieces of furniture, but the youngsters had preferred the fashion of their adopted country.

Claims of Laverack Setters—T  
ternational Rifle Match—Th  
Art of Fishing—Etc.

[illegible]

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS  
W. L. G. STILES, San Antonio 417, Cal.  
34-3511

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## STARTLING DISCOVERY!

### LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudences, excessive Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having lived in vain for years known remedy has discovered a **sure self cure**, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, who desire to **RECOVER** their **MANHOOD**, **STRENGTH**, **ENERGY** and **YOUTH**.

Dr. J. W. DEWEES, 224-226 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Dr. J. W. STILES, San Antonio 417, Cal.



(ORIGINAL SERIAL STORY.)

# THE WAYS OF THE WORLD.

BY JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### THE WAGES OF SIN.

Four days before Goodwin had arrived from Europe, Philip Royden had got on the Fall River boat, when he touched at the Newport dock, to go to New York, and thence to Saratoga, where he usually spent a week or ten days of every August. He found a very fast company there usually, and enjoyed it, though he considered Newport far more genteel. Having made up his mind very suddenly to go that night, he had not engaged a room. On application to the clerk, he was told there was not a room left, and he was going ashore, when an acquaintance stopped him with the intelligence that he had secured a room for a friend in Boston, who had been detained, and that Royden could have it.

What slight incidents determine our destiny! Twenty seconds later, and Royden would not have gone on that boat. As it was, he went.

Philip Royden had grown three years older since the abandonment of Christina. Not that he had any remorse; remorse was impossible to him. He had long ceased to think of the girl he had deceived; he had never known anything of her attempt at suicide, and if he had known of it, he would not have been moved. After the duel, he had reported to his chums and others that Dr. Archer had become enamored of one of his cast-off mistresses, and, feeling aggrieved at discovering the truth, had grossly insulted and maltreated him.

Royden had been injured morally more than physically by the duel, because it had augmented his already great vanity; made him more courted, and therefore more dissipated. His financial troubles had increased likewise, and his father had repeatedly refused to pay any more of his debts. The two had had terrible scenes; Philip had pronounced his father, to his face, an old miser and a hypocrite, and his father had called him a prodigal and an ungrateful scoundrel. The elder Royden was the antipodes of a miser; he was very extravagant, and always had been. Barigues was constantly drawing on him, and his family expenses were beyond his means. Margaret was an exception; she never spent the allowance he made her, and most of what she spent was for others.

When Philip Royden returned to the Fall River boat, he looked decidedly fat; his face was overfull, not to be bled; his complexion was red, as if brandy had mingled with his blood; he had an overbearing swagger, and an emanation of coarseness. He ate his dinner on the boat; it consisted mainly of soup, a bit of chicken and a large bottle of champagne. He seemed very nervous. When he left the table he went to the rear of the vessel to smoke. There Ehrhingen, the old friend of Christina, saw him for the first time for months. The last time indeed had been in the girl's room in Twenty-sixth street. The German mechanic had been to Newport, where he had had a job of work, and on his way home. He knew Royden the moment his eyes rested on him, notwithstanding the change he had undergone, and the difference in his dress. Royden, however, did not know Ehrhingen. He may not have observed him; and if he had observed him, he would not have recognized him, for he planned himself on completely ignoring what he called common people.

The German had good reason, as we are aware, to dislike the American, of whom he had been jealous with adequate cause. He had ceased to visit Christina on his account, and after he had renewed his acquaintance with her, was delighted to find the insolent, unprincipled dandy, as she styled him, no longer an obstacle and a source of irritation. In conversation with the girl, he learned that Royden had abandoned her, and as she frankly avowed that she had loved him until she had discovered him to be a villain, it was impossible not to infer the truth, which, without conveying it to many words, took no pains to conceal. She ardently expressed her hatred of Royden, denouncing him again and again as a scoundrel, who deserved any ill that might befall him.

By contrasting Archer's nobleness with his baseness, she was doubtless induced to deeper and stronger animosity toward her betrayer. Her feeling for the good doctor was more than admiration or love; it amounted to something very like worship. She never tired of sounding his praises, and to show his generosity and chivalry—not from any vanity—she told her friend that her preserver, as she was fond of calling him, had offered to marry her.

This made a marked impression on Ehrhingen, who said he would not have believed that an American would or could entertain the idea of doing such a thing; for Americans did not possess the sentiment, the breadth and the power to love which characterized the Germans. He thought that the doctor ought to have been a German, which was, to his mind, the highest of compliments.

Not long after, as we have seen, he proposed to wed Christina himself; but she declined with gratitude and emotion, much touched by this new and extraordinary proof of his devotion. He urged her not to refuse him perpetually; but to hold his proposal in consideration, and to this she finally consented.

"I have loved you, Christina, from your childhood," he said; "and I do not love you less because you have been wronged by a scoundrel. The wrong you have suffered should establish a fresh claim to my sympathy and protection."

When Ehrhingen saw Philip Royden on the boat that evening, all his hatred revived; in fact, it was increased and intensified by what he had learned since last meeting him. Although naturally amiable and peaceable, he was nevertheless on occasion full of being upright and moral himself, the absence of uprightness and morality in others aroused his indignation. He believed conscientiously that such a creature as Royden ought not to be allowed to live; that he should be classed with mad dogs and venomous serpents; that on account of his dangerous character he should be similarly treated. He had not known the full fierceness of his resentment until his glance had fallen upon the man, until he had been assured by his vehement antipathy, as well as by his senses, of an odious presence. He was moved to rush upon Royden, to pick him up in his strong arms, and hurl him overboard.

The night was favorable. There was no moon, and the stars were hidden, for the most part, by dark and heavy, though broken clouds, that portended a storm. The German watched the American—

mentary rift in a cloud, as his body disappeared in the dark waters.

There was not a sound; he had probably been stunned by the blow, and had sunk at once. His enemy looked for a full minute into the tumbling waves, and saw that it was all over. He had no remorse. "The villain ought to have died long before," he thought; "I did not destroy him; he destroyed himself."

The storm was not so very bad that night that the boat was obliged to put into the port of New London. Royden was not missed. His movements were so uncertain and irregular that his absence from home, whether long or short, attracted no attention. The Royden family was, indeed, a family in name only; three of its members being governed solely by selfish considerations.

Four days after Philip Royden had fallen overboard, his body was washed ashore. It was identified by letters, a card-case and other articles found in his pockets. What he had done, and how he came to it, by accident was uncertain; but the coroner's jury decided in favor of the latter, one of the members of the boisterous party giving testimony to that effect.

His father believed he had committed suicide, because in his fits of anger, when the "governor" had been reluctant about furnishing more money, he had repeatedly threatened his own life.

A number of his associates thought he had leaped into the Sound while suffering from delirium tremens; for, as they put it, Phil had been drinking heavily for some time. When Wardwell had heard of the occurrence, he said "That something has happened."

The *Harbinger* and other newspapers contained the usual elaborately untruthful obituaries; speaking of Philip Royden as a young man of excellent mind, noble character and deep moral convictions. He was the only son of W. Neville Royden, Esq., the distinguished President of the Babylon Bank, whose many friends would sympathize with him in his cruel bereavement, particularly those acquainted with the great love and perfect sympathy that had existed between them. More like brothers than parent and child, the beauty of their mutual relation was often remarked by persons who had seen them together. Philip Royden's future, had he not been out of so untimely, would have fully justified the flattering hopes entertained of him, for he was a wide circle of sorrowing kindred and admiring friends.

The Rev. Dr. Chowbey preached the funeral service at Newport. He extolled Philip Royden as a young man of profound religious nature, of taking orders, and who had not relinquished the idea when he had been called home to God. Although his experiences had been wide and varied, his perfect faith in the creed of his ancestors had never for a moment been shaken. He was a worthy son of most worthy parents; but they had the comfort in their mourning that they mourned not without hope; that their exemplary piety afforded assurance that they would be reunited with him in the blessed land beyond the grave.

The obituary bore internal evidence of having been inspired by Neville Royden; the sermon of having been suggested by Martha, his wife. He did not grieve; he mourned becomingly. Margaret was shocked; but she could not lament—she knew her brother.

August Ehrhingen had no fear of possible consequences. He knew that he had been but incidentally, perhaps accidentally, the cause of Philip Royden's death, and he was glad of it. He might have been glad if, obeying his first instincts, he had thrown him overboard. Any honest man, as he thought, had the right, especially under the circumstances, to remove from the world such a scoundrel. It was a satisfaction to believe that having properly avenged Christina, he could marry her with more fitness. Many men feel that, when they have been the means of extinguishing a wronger, they have mitigated, if not effaced the wrong. It seemed to him, somehow, as if he had, by a decree of destiny, become her husband, and that, by sending Royden to his grave, he had restored the purity of the betrayed girl.

He wrote to her what had happened, and told her all his feelings on the subject. He hoped that she would finally consent to be his wife. He would cross the ocean for her. He was in better condition than he had been to marry, for he was expecting to become a builder, and to be ere long in very comfortable circumstances.

Dr. Archer he hunted up, finding him at his office between his fittings. Although he had never seen him before, he was, as has been said, imbued with a deep respect and admiration for him. The two men knew each other by name and character very well. The German recited the circumstances of Royden's death. He would have done so, had he deliberately killed him; for Archer inspired confidence in all those who really knew him, to such an extent as to warrant Goodwin's assertion, that he was a natural, though untoward father confessor.

The doctor had heard of Long Branch of Royden's death the evening of Goodwin's arrival. Although he had not for some time had any personal animosity toward him, he could not regard his case as other than fortunate. He said to the German: "You have spoken of Royden destroying himself. That is strictly true. Philip Royden really never lived, though he fancied that he did. He was morally dead from the first; but it is only late that his body began to decompose. In such beings there are always destructive forces at work. They never know, unhappily, when they die; they insist on going about the world and spreading moral disease long after they should have been buried. Philip Royden's death was entirely natural."

CHAPTER XVIII.

MARGARET ROYDEN'S TRIALS.

Margaret Royden had improved very much in appearance and feeling in a few months. She had had reason to write to Goodwin that she felt like another woman; she certainly looked like another woman. The pallor of her face, which had been frequently noticed during the previous winter, was no longer observable. A very delicate color, which would come and go, had succeeded it, and often deepened in her cheek to the hue of a pink rose. Her eyes, which were warm gray, seemed to have far more light and to be larger than they had been. They were remarkable in their changefulness: sometimes they looked blue, sometimes brown, sometimes black. The pupils had extraordinary power of dilation, being much larger during emotion than in ordinary calm.

She was generally considered beautiful, although persons frequently called her so. Her face was full of surprises. Some of her acquaintances said it was never safe to describe her; for the description of to-day would not answer for to-morrow, or perhaps for the next hour.

One of the belles of Newport had declared that she would gladly exchange the regular and unvarying beauty she had the credit of possessing for Margaret Royden's occasional and astonishing loveliness. "The women who are always beautiful," she added, "are never so beautiful as those who are intermittently beautiful. The former pall on you; the latter startle you into new admiration."

It had been believed by many of Margaret's set that she had been in a decline. They were unaware that it was her troubled mind preying upon her body. So, when, through the sympathy and inspiration which Goodwin gave her, she looked less wan, they congratulated her on her restoration to health. They may have been right. She thought herself she should die—and she prayed that she might—during that dreadful period of anguish and despair when she had regarded her dear Goodwin with a morbid and morose stare. From the time her life, she had dared to hope, and since he had begun to doubt Barigues, as he termed it, her cloudy horizon had lifted, and exposed the clear blue heavens.

She was, however, still far, far from confidence or peace. Her periods of hope were succeeded by doubt and despondency. When Goodwin spoke or wrote to her, she had faith that all would be well. When she did not hear from him, her heart sank again. The shadow of that dreadful marriage was ever upon her. The thought of it haunted her day and night; and she often bled herself for cherishing any expectation of escape. She could escape, she knew well enough, by absolutely rejecting the Count. But then she would, as he had repeatedly threatened, run him; bring eternal disgrace upon him; bring eternal terror upon the whole family. Anything rather than that. She must sacrifice either her father or herself, and between the two she did not and could not hesitate.

How many, many times she had wondered and tried to conjecture what her father had done. It must be something monstrous indeed, when the dread of its disclosure could turn him into such an abject coward; could make it possible for him to beg his only daughter to wed a man he was conscious that she abhorred. The very mystery had had a crushing effect; it had appalled her imagination. If she could have got a glimmering of the truth, whatever it might be, she would have felt in some manner relieved. She had intimated again and again (without directly questioning her father's eagerness to know the worst) that she must understand her; and the fact of his continued reticence denoted to her the enormity of his crime. What had he done? What could it be? Barigues had, to her morbid fancy, grown to be an unconquerable power of evil. He appeared to be the master of her fate. Albeit she credited every word of her father, she had told her—that the Count was the most shameless of swindlers, the most notorious as well as the most egregious of scoundrels—she feared that he could not be overthrown; that with his accursed fortune, he would triumph at the last struggle was at hand; that very speedily the end would come.

Oscar Goodwin was all that was noble, brave and strong; but was he, could he, be a match for such an incarnation of cunning and wickedness as the foreign adventurer? Now that her generous friend had returned to his native land, with the alleged proofs of Barigues' villainy, would they serve his purpose? Were they really proofs? All that a gifted rascal, who had defied law over all Europe, was vanquished by a young man of comparatively little experience of the world?

So intense was Margaret's anxiety and apprehension, that in the few days that her gallant knight, as she still called him, was at Long Branch with Archer, waiting for the Count's return, her paleness crept back into her cheek, and her wondrous eyes shone with a feverish luster.

Between the last of winter and the passing summer, the Count had been more importunate than ever for the marriage. He and Neville Royden had had some very exciting scenes. The menaces of the former would doubtless have prevailed with the latter, had not Margaret assured him that Barigues' exposure could not be much longer prevented. He was burning to know what his agency, from what source, but she was afraid to tell him. So momentous a secret could not be intrusted to such keeping.

She had for some time refused to see the Count alone, and of this he complained bitterly; but on that point she was obdurate. She said that when her father should directly ask her to become Barigues' wife, and name the day, she would submit. More than once she had gone to her with such intent; but she had expressed confidence that he might be saved without her sacrifice. Having great influence over him, he would put off his persecutor, until his persecutor would in turn override his will, and send him again to Margaret with fresh petitions.

She had repeatedly inquired of her father, but he would release him from the Count, and he had answered that it would insure his undoing; that an alliance with Margaret was an indispensable condition of his safety.

Finally, Barigues had sworn that he would no longer be ejected; that notwithstanding Philip's death, if Neville Royden's promises to him were not fulfilled before the close of September, he would take summary revenge. This Margaret communicated to Goodwin, who told her that she could safely promise to give her hand to the adventurer, if he should demand it in person after the 15th of that month.

Goodwin had learned through Archer that the Count would return to Newport by the end of August, and he had determined to confront him immediately with the record of his crimes. He would go to Newport, force a private interview with the adventurer and stake everything upon the issue.

It was August 28th when the two friends quitted Long Branch to take part in what the doctor styled the final act of the tragedy of comedy, whichever it might prove, or the "Unaccountable Count." He had represented to Goodwin the importance of their going together, and acting in concert, saying that he might not appear on the scene, but that he wished to be near if he should be needed.

Oscar was opposed at first, but yielded ultimately to the arguments of Archer, who said, "I've taken more interest in this forger than you have any day of. Since I got home, I've kept myself informed of his whereabouts and movements by means unnecessary to name, lest he should suddenly vanish like the evil spirit that he is, and rise again when we're not prepared for him. You've learned something of his ways and habits by recent perusal of his history. We must be guarded at every point."

"Indeed we must. I feel how needful it is, in this instance, to fight the devil with fire. I shall not stop at any means to deliver Margaret from the hideous wretch. I would gladly give my life to rescue her, to overthrow this diabolical plot. If it were not for the mysterious involution of her father, we might hand the follow over to the police. But as it is, we must deal with him privately. We have now, I think, made all the required arrangements, taken all the necessary precautions. Tomorrow we'll tell ourselves."

[To be continued.]

## MYNN FOR THE NEW YEAR.

I take my pilgrim staff anew,  
To seek the land of the new year;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff.

Through the year my heavenly friend,  
To seek the land of the new year;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff.

Should comfort, health and peace be mine,  
To seek the land of the new year;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff.

Should I be in the land of the new year,  
To seek the land of the new year;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff.

Should I be in the land of the new year,  
To seek the land of the new year;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff.

Should I be in the land of the new year,  
To seek the land of the new year;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff;  
My staff is my staff, my staff is my staff.

Should I be in the land of the new year,  
To seek the land of the new year;  
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antenna, as if giving directions. Two species of *Eciton* were seen.

TOTALLY BLIND.

And the habits of these differ from those above described in that they march exclusively under covered roads or tunnels. The van of the column is constantly engaged in rapidly constructing the tunnels through which the army or regiment advances as quickly as they are made. Under the protection of these covered ways the ants travel at a surprising rate, and when they reach a rotten log or other promising hunting ground, they pour into all the crevices, etc., in search of prey. Bates says: "The blind *Eciton*, working in numbers, build up simultaneously the sides of their covered arcades, and contrive in a few minutes to approximate them and fit in the key-stones without letting the loose, unconnected structure fall to pieces. There was a very clear division of labor between the different ranks of workers in these blind armies. The large-headed class acted as soldiers, defending the working community (the soldier termites) against all comers. When they reached a new breach in one of their covered ways, all the ants underneath were set in commotion, but the worker-miners remained behind to repair the damage. A true social life, the comparative trifling output of 100 tons, and every one suffering this pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claim."

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation or Diet equal to Jacobs Oil. As a safe, sure, simple and cheap Eminent Remedy. A true article but the comparatively trifling output of 100 tons, and every one suffering this pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claim."

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all the Pains and Weaknesses of Women.

It will cure the most stubborn cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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## NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

Though there has been something in the nature of a demand for a national bankruptcy law, and though Congress has made some inquiry into the matter, it seems doubtful whether any such legislation will be enacted at the present time. This doubt arises from the existence of uncertainty as to the character of the law that is wanted. There are two quite contrary standpoints from which such a law may be framed. It may be made from the point of view that it is necessary to treat bankrupts as though they were a kind of criminals, to deal harshly and suspiciously with them, and to cause them as much annoyance as possible; or, it may be drawn from the point of view that the bankrupt is simply an unfortunate trader, who could not help his failure, and who ought to be relieved as quickly and easily as possible, provided he surrenders all his property to his creditors. There are of course many fraudulent bankrupts, but for all this it will not do to assume that fraud is an invariable element in business failures, and indeed that way of looking at the subject may be regarded as a practically obsolete one.

For with the growth of speculation all business has become more or less uncertain. There was a time when a man undertook to conduct commercial enterprises upon borrowed capital, or who risked his solvency upon projects the outcome of which was altogether beyond his control, was looked upon with suspicion and mingling. That condition of things, however, has passed away. All business men nowadays take great chances occasionally, and many of them are dependent entirely upon speculation. It follows that there are many failures, but bankruptcy nowadays does not involve the utter breaking up of the bankrupt, as it did formerly. A man may fail a dozen times and yet succeed in the end. It has even been alleged by the cynical and dexter that many men have actually made their fortunes by successive failures. These cases of course are exceptional, and partake of fraud if or when they occur. The ordinary bankruptcy must be presumed to be a simple case of misfortune.

It would doubtless be a mistake for Congress to ask the advice of bankrupts as to the character of bankruptcy legislation, and it would be equally improper to take the suggestions of creditors without modification. The true golden mean would seem to be that which secures the creditor against fraud, distributes the debtor's property equitably and quickly, and releases him with as little harassment as possible. The idea that when a man fails in business he ought to be put on trial, and be made to detail all his methods, and go through a tedious inquiry as to the steps which led him to misfortune, and all the time be dealt with as though it was a most serious question whether or not he should be sentenced to the penitentiary, no longer accords with the existing conditions. Bankruptcy cannot now be said to be regarded as a disgrace, in short, and the legal machinery which entitles the times when that view was held will not fit the present day. The modern need is for a little sentimentality and as swift and conclusive procedure as possible. Creditors of course must be protected against one another quite as much as against their debtors, for three-fourths of the snarl in modern bankruptcy proceedings grow out of the efforts of creditors to secure unfair and disproportionate amounts from insolvent estates.

But if they were assured that the law made it impossible for any of them to overreach others in this way, they would probably be satisfied to take what they could get and let the bankrupt go. Time is money in these days, and time cannot be afforded to be hanging around courts for weeks looking after the dribbles that may be squeezed out of some debtor's remnant of property. In such cases the shrewdest and most successful men are precisely those most impatient of delay. And the bankrupt himself must naturally be anxious to be free to try his fortune once more. If he is willing to give up all he has, nothing more can be in general demanded of him, and it is for the general interest that the proceedings should not seem to be too much pressure upon the subject. Curiously enough all the national bankruptcy bills of the past were enacted in the interest of debtors. They were called for during seasons of general depression, and they were required to enable the failed business men to sponge off the state and start afresh. There was then plenty of agitation for the law, but it does not appear that the creditors took any action either to forward or retard them.

At present business is still prosperous, and while there is no bankrupt claim to require indemnity for existing obligations, there is no creditor claim clamoring for more stringent laws against insolvents. Should a panic threaten, Congress would probably find that the interest in this subject is increasing, and perhaps it would also discover that there was a disposition to repeat the familiar tactics. It is somewhat singular that none of the preceding bills have been allowed to stand. As soon as the flurry which gave cause for them had passed, they were repealed, and the country fell back upon the State laws. Possibly the original debtors had in their turn become creditors, and were not in their new relation satisfied to have the process of sponging off debts repeated to their disadvantage. However this may be, it is a fact that only periods of general distress have produced national bankruptcy legislation, and that at other times the people have appeared reasonably contented with the State laws. Of course the main advantage of a national bankruptcy law consists in the uniformity of practice secured by it, and this is more important in panic periods than at other times. The indications are that no national bankruptcy law will be enacted during the present session, however.

GRANVILLE AND BLAINE.

Lord Granville's reply to Blaine's latest dispatch concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in marked contrast to the hearty, ill-considered and sensational argument of the ex-Secretary. It shows the difference between real and amateur diplomacy, and also the difference between responsible and irresponsible propositions. Lord Granville punctures every one of Mr. Blaine's propositions in the calmest but most conclusive manner. He even convicts Mr. Blaine of a fresh piece of ignorance in regard to this treaty, showing that the difficulties which the ex-Secretary alleged had been caused by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were actually removed as far back as 1860 by the voluntary action of Great Britain. He points out the irrationality of Blaine's proposition for the erection by the United States of fortifications on the territory of a foreign power, and suggests that if the canal is to be regarded as part of the American coast line it will be necessary to annex all the intermediate territory to the United States. It is not here stated what the Government on whose Lord Blaine proposes to build fortifications, thinks of his declarations in this connection, but it is obvious that no person has ever before undertaken to deal so cavalierly with the possessions and rights of an independent state as he has in this case. Lord Granville, however, while converting Blaine's flippant and muddled propositions into objections that his Government would have no intention of a Congress of guaranteeing the neutrality of the isthmus canal, and this appears to be the most practical suggestion yet made. For it is perfectly clear that the United States is not warranted in assuming the sole control of the sole interest in a canal which will be an avenue of communication for the whole world. Great Britain, being the chief maritime power on the globe, cannot be ruled out in a question of this kind, and it would be more absurd for us to attempt it, seeing that such a policy would be strongly suggestive of the programs of the dog in the manger. Not having any mercantile marine ourselves, we should appear to wish to interfere with the powers which had many ships, and the same objection applies to our navy. As at present constituted it is difficult to conceive under what circumstances it would be necessary for us to monopolize the use of the canal. We might wish to close it against all comers, but we have no vessels to send through it ourselves. Mr. Blaine's position, however, would justify the British Foreign Office in concluding that the United States was really something very different from neutrality; that in fact he demanded the power to seize and hold the canal against the world. And in all probability was really the idea underlying the now famous dispatch of last year, though it is not likely that it will be adhered to by his successor. The Convention of maritime powers is the remedy which will appear most practicable to both countries, probably, and the result will be the neutralization of the canal, and that is as much as any power has a right to insist upon. Then all will be placed upon the same basis, and in the event of war the canal will confer no special advantages upon any.

ADVERTISING BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch was sent yesterday from Paris which deserves some notice because of the brilliant audacity of the advertising it contained. It purported to be an interview with Nilsson, and a description of his financial sorrow, and of the insanity of her husband. In describing the latter however the reporter dextrously introduced a puff of the medical man who keeps the private asylum to which the unfortunate speculator has been conveyed. His name and address were carefully given, and it was incidentally remarked that his patients had every luxury and comfort. The advertisement, considering the number of American journals it appeared in, could not have been worth less than 20,000 francs, and we presume that the reporter made 500 francs by his bold trick. The practice of surreptitious advertising by telegraph is becoming far too general. Another instance of it occurred yesterday. There was a shooting affray at Washington, and the reporter took care to inform the country that Doctors Blank and Blank "leaned over the prostrate form of the wounded man, and paid him every attention," and so forth. Now we are very certain that the American public do not care to be advertised in this and similar cases, they ought to be made to pay the regular rates. For all we can tell, indeed, they do pay for the puff, but inasmuch as the reporters do not "pro-rate" with the papers of the Associated Press, the latter have a right to protest against one-sided practice. There is no reason why people should not advertise by telegraph if they wish to do so, but it is considered in the newspaper business a *sine qua non* that the journal in which the advertising is done shall receive the compensation therefor. In the present case if anyone receives compensation it is not the journals which do the work, and though we can understand that this may be a perfectly charming arrangement for the adroit reporters who thus sell what does not belong to them, it will evidently become necessary to take measures for putting a summary stop to the plan. We trust that as the matter goes on, the public will be made to realize that the "great bulk of advantages" they enjoy under the tariff.

COUGHT TO BE GRATEFUL.

A San Francisco paper which has undertaken the uphill task of defending Protection, gravely observes in a recent article that "so far as the tariff is concerned, the farmers of the United States enjoy the 'great bulk of the advantages.' It is a pity this journal did not proceed to demonstrate wherein the 'privileges' of the farmers consist. One of them, however, occurs to us just now. Last year the Pacific Railroads were compelled by this tariff to pay \$11,000,000 for steel rails, which could have been purchased for half the money but for this impost. The tariff was to make the producers pay \$5,500,000 for the support of the American steel mills. This is one of the 'advantages' the tariff confers upon the farmers, besides doubling the cost of all their agricultural machinery and implements, and of everything they wear and use. The producer, they raise, however, has no protection, but must stand the competition of the world. Truly they ought to be grateful for the 'great bulk of advantages' they enjoy under the tariff.

RECENTITIES OF JUBES.—A Miller in the southern part of France fell in love with the cousin of his mistress. Both women were possessed of the secret that a year or two before he had strangled a man and thrown him into the river. Each one threatened to divulge it unless he clung to her and put the other woman out of the way, so that very naturally he had a hard time of it. As he hesitated to do this, the mistress determined to get rid of the other woman by setting one woman to murder the other. The mistress strangled her cousin, but overcame by remorse, and was assisted in her crime by the man who was charged to have committed suicide, and of being an accessory with her to her own murder. The jury acquitted him of the first charge, but found him guilty of the second, which, under the circumstances was a curious verdict, because the motive of his share in the murder was the desire to save his mistress from the hands of the murderer of the man, as he was not the murderer of the man, as he asserted, then there was no reason to believe his share in the murder was in the second murder. But juries, even in France, evidently have their eccentricities.

THE POLICE BOARD OF MONTREAL, Canada, has seriously and formally requested the newspapers of that city to refrain from mentioning the names of detectives, sergeants, and constables in connection with trials, and to refrain from saying that such action will promote the ends of justice and obviate trouble through rivalry or jealousy among the members of the police force.

## OCCULTISM.

We propose in this article to give our readers some account of a movement which has attained sufficient scope to be important, and which cannot but interest all inquiring and active minds, seeing that it concerns those subjects which from the remotest past have attracted, fascinated and baffled so many aspiring intelligences. Through all literature there flows a stream of hints and flashes of deeper and more profound knowledge than marked at large have ever made their own. Disguised by ignorance, and by superstition; warped and twisted by the media through which it has passed; now reduced to a thread so slender as almost to escape the search, now promising to broaden into a noble river; this stream has at least sufficed to keep alive a certain interest in its source, and has fertilized here and there little spots about the banks. It has been a hindrance to the investigation requisite for the clearing up of the subject that the Middle Ages interpose a dense mass of fantastic superstitions between our own times and the ancient sources of Occultism. The Alchemists were not all dreamers, as every student of their history must be; and many of the more serious investigations were conducted by purely scientific methods, and who neither sought the Elixir of Immortal Life nor the Philosopher's Stone. But the superstition of those times catalogued all that was unknown as miraculous, and whoever ventured beyond the common herd had to make his account with the accusation of sorcery. Thus Roger Bacon, a true scientific inquirer, was driven to defend himself against such charges, and to exclaim: "Be cause these things are beyond your comprehension, you call them the works of the Devil; your canonists and theologians, 'abhor them as the productions of magic,' regarding them as unworthy of a Christian's belief. I, however, being moved to say, on his death bed, because of the persecutions to which he had been subjected: 'I repent now that I have given myself so much trouble for the love of science.' The superstition which thus crushed a Bacon affected all the inquirers into the physical sciences of that period. Neo-Platonism, Egyptian and Arabian, having indeed had together produced a very strange compound in European minds, and through this chaotic mass of mingled fact and fiction and transcendental metaphysics the light of a simpler but profounder era shined its rays very dimly. The Rosicrucian movement discovered all that had gone before, and re-established the old and new sciences, not only against the medieval philosophy, but against all those ancient schools from which Medievalism had derived the basis of its ideas.

Yet it is a fact which impresses itself more and more strongly upon the scholar who seeks to divest his mind of bias, that the occult sciences, as they are called, owe to Asia the germ of most that is of value in them, and must look to Asia for the explanation of much that is still obscure. Putting aside all consideration of the elements of the seventeenth century, the stories of the Brothers of the Rosy Cross, the audacious pretense of Cagliostro and St. Germain, it remains true that there has been a large part of the occult sciences in Asia of a small body of men devoted to the study of occult science, and believed to have attained surprising results. The evidence for the existence of such a class of men, and for the reality of their powers, must be gathered from casual statements and narratives in many works of travel in the Orient, and from the old and new literature of the present condition. The Rosicrucian movement, as we have said, was a mass of testimony, as well attested as anything in ordinary history, affirming the existence in these regions of men, leading the lives of recluses and ascetics, possess powers which, because of the ignorance of the rest of the world, are regarded as supernatural. It must be remembered that the East has in many respects an unbroken past. It has not undergone the cataclysmic changes which during the last thousand years have so altered the face of Europe. When the Roman Empire rose and shed its splendor over the earth, Asia alone refused to be metamorphosed.

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